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Supreme Court, U.S.
FILED

No. 07-204 AUG 14 2007

IN THE OFFICE OF THE CLERK

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

In re: GYORGY FODOR

GYORGY FODOR

Petitioner,

v.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

Respondent,

TIME WARNER, INC.

Real Party in Interest.

On Petition For Writ of Mandamus to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit

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PETITION FOR WRIT OF MANDAMUS

Gyorgy Fodor
9921 Robbins Drive
Beverly Hills, CA 90212
Tel:(310)201-5903

QUESTIONS PRESENTED FOR REVIEW:

1.) Whether Fodor's Petition for a Writ of Mandamus must have been granted by the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals as a matter of right of Fodor when the District Court's Order prohibiting Fodor to file a new lawsuit for the violation of Fodor's rights is in violation of Fodor's constitutional right to Due Process and is in direct violation of international law?

LIST OF PARTIES

All parties do not appear in the caption of the case on the cover page. A list of all parties to the proceeding in the court whose judgment is subject to this petition as follows:

Gyorgy Fodor; Petitioner,

Unites States District Court for the Central District of California; Respondent,

Time Warner, Inc.,

Warner Bros. Entertainment; Real Party in Interest.

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IN THE

SUPREME COURT

OF THE UNITED STATES

PETITION FOR WRIT OF MANDAMUS

Petitioner Gyorgy Fodor (hereinafter "Fodor") respectfully prays that a Writ of Mandamus issue to review the judgment below.

OPINIONS BELOW

The Order of the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit appears at Appendix pages A-1 & A-2 to the Petition and is unpublished.

The Order of the United States District Court for the Central District of California appears as Appendix pages A-3 to A-4 and is unpublished.

JURISDICTION

The date on which the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit decided the above matter was May 17, 2007.

Motions for reconsideration, modification or clarification of the Order was prohibited by the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals thus none was filed.

The jurisdiction of this court is invoked under 28 U.S.C. # 1651(a).

CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY PROVISIONS INVOLVED

FIFTH AMENDMENT, U.S. CONSTITUTION

No person shall be deprived life, liberty, or property without due process of law;

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

Fodor filed a Copyright Infringement and Unfair Competition lawsuit against Time Warner Inc. and others in 1990 alleging that the corporation stole and copied one of Fodor's movie scripts and breached a confidential business relationship by the same.

Time Warner Inc. defended the lawsuit by forging back-dated corporate documents and fabricated bogus checks and other banking instruments in order to defraud Fodor by claiming that Time Warner Inc. created their infringing work prior to Fodor's wrote his script, therefore, Fodor's lawsuit alleging copying is meritless and must be dismissed.

When Fodor discovered Time Warner Inc.'s criminal tactics U.S. District judge James M. Ideman, having found access and substantial similarity between Fodor's script, and Time Warner Inc's infringing work, denied Time Warner Inc.'s summary judgment motion and set the case for a jury trial.

Time Warner Inc. moved for reconsideration of judge Ideman's order and devised a scheme with the help of judge Ideman's law clerk(s), whereby Time Warner Inc. forged a series of court orders, and to make it appear that these orders were decided by judge Ideman, Time Warner Inc., in cahoots with the law clerk(s), forged the judge's signature on these orders by using the judge's rubber stamped facsimile signature. Then the law clerk(s) caused to file these bogus orders, including an order to dismiss with prejudice Fodor's lawsuit, and an order for attorney's fees of nearly $170.000.00 to be filed as genuine decisions of judge Ideman.

Fodor knew that these orders were forgeries, and simply ignored Time Warner Inc.'s corrupt, criminal attempts to collect the $170.000.00 in attorney's fees and went to the media to publicize this scandalous matter.

By 1994 Time Warner Inc. grew desperate and engaged private investigator Anthony Pellicano to illegally wiretap Fodor's phone(s).

Using information obtained through these illegal wiretappings, in 1994 Time Warner Inc. attempted to murder Fodor by creating a car accident to make it appear Fodor was victim of a drunk driving accident. Next, in 1995, Time Warner Inc. learned through the illegal wiretappings that Fodor and his children received a death from two drug dealers. Time Warner Inc. immediately relayed this information to U.S. District judge Ideman, who by 1995 was actively conspiring with Time Warner Inc. to cover-up widespread criminal misconduct that engulfed judge Ideman's courtroom. Judge Ideman immediately dispatched to Fodor's residence two U.S. marshals who looked like and acted like the two drug dealers who threatened Fodor's life. Time Warner Inc. and judge Ideman knew that Fodor was armed and ready to defend himself and his family in case the drug dealers attempted to carry out their death threats. Thus, Time Warner Inc. and U.S. District judge Ideman hoped that Fodor will get into a gun battle with the U.S. marshals in disguise, thinking that he's

facing the two drug dealers entering forcibly into his residence. One way or another, such confrontation would have resulted in Fodor's demise.

In 2001, Time Warner Inc. tried to blow-up Fodor's car on remote Mulholland Drive in Los Angeles, California by throwing the same or a similar type of hand grenade found in convicted felon, private investigator Anthony Pellicano's possession in retaliation for Fodor depicting on his popular website Time Warner Inc. CEO Gerald M. Levin as a "murderous crook".

In 2005, Time Warner Inc. bribed U.S. District judge Consuelo B. Marshall to secure a favorable ruling in a lawsuit brought by Fodor for the above-mentioned violation of Fodor's rights by Time Warner Inc. and others. In fact, to satisfy her bribers, judge Marshall corruptly falsified the court records in violation of 18 U.S.C. # 1001(a)(1) and (a)(3) to make it appear that Fodor's lawsuit was 8 days over the statute of limitations while in fact Fodor's lawsuit was filed months before the statute of limitation

would have expired.

In a subsequent lawsuit brought by Fodor, Time Warner Inc. and others corruptly conspired with judge Marshall to jail Fodor for criminal contempt for Fodor filing a lawsuit seeking damages for Time Warner Inc. bribing judge Marshall. This corrupt, unlawful scheme was designed, among other crimes, to prevent Fodor to file a timely appeal brief in his prior lawsuit, and to file a timely Writ of Mandamus seeking the disqualification of judge Marshall. This corrupt scheme was aided and abetted by U.S. District judge George Schiavelli who, in the absence of all jurisdiction, denied Fodor's 28 U.S.C. # 455 Motion seeking the disqualification of judge Marshall from presiding over the case in which she had personal knowledge of disputed evidentiary facts.

When these criminal tactics of Time Warner Inc. and others have failed, Time Warner Inc. corruptly influenced judge Marshall to Dismiss Fodor's lawsuit and to declare Fodor vexatious litigant in the absence of all jurisdiction while

Fodor's Writ of Mandamus filed with the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals was still pending. In fact, judge Marshall, in retaliation for Fodor providing to the FBI and to the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals information relating to the commission and/or the possible commission of Federal offenses, did c.smiss Fodor's lawsuit and declared Fodor Vexatious Litigant in the absence of all jurisdiction, while Fodor's Petition for a Writ of Mandamus was still pending. This criminal conduct of judge Marshall violated 18 U.S.C. # 1506, 18 U.S.C. # 1513(b)(1), and International Law.

On April 28, 2006 Time Warner Inc. subsidiary Warner Bros. Entertainment assaulted Fodor by vandalizing his vehicle and sent a threatening message trying to intimidate and to persuade Fodor not purse further legal remedies. This blatant violation of Fodor's right was consistent with prior threats, attempted murder and intimidation orchestrated by Time Warner Inc.'s and/or their subsidiary, Warner Bros. Entertainment and others. Nevertheless, the

District court prohibited Fodor to file a complaint seeking damages for the violation of Fodor's rights and for the damages Fodor have suffered in order to cover-up criminal misconduct of several U.S. District judges. Such outrageous, unlawful conduct violated Fodor's Fifth Amendment rights to due process, and Fodor's rights to access to mechanisms of justice such as discovery and jury trial. Facing these facts, the Circuit court stated that the issues raised in Fodor's lawsuit were addressed already in direct appeal. This is a blatant lie. New facts and violation of Fodor's right by Defendants happened months AFTER Fodor's previous lawsuit was over and already appealed, and AFTER Fodor already filed his appeal in that case. Thus, the Circuit Court's order is yet another outrageous lie.

REASONS FOR GRANTING THE PETITION

1.) Granting of this writ will be in aid of this court's appellate jurisdiction.

Fodor cannot file his lawsuit, this court will not be able to exercise its appellate jurisdiction to review this case.

2.) Exceptional circumstances warrant the exercise of this Court's discretionary powers.

Fodor submits that the egregious conduct of the District court, must be construed as exceptional circumstance warranting the exercise of this court's discretionary powers.

3.) Adequate relief cannot be obtained in any other form or from any other Court.

Filing a Writ of Mandamus with the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals was the proper appellate procedure seeking the review of the district Court's outrageous denial of Fodor's right to file a new lawsuit. The Ninth Circuit denied Fodor's Petition for a Writ of Mandamus and ordered Fodor not to file any motions for reconsideration, modification or clarification.

Therefore, only this Court has the proper jurisdiction to review the Ninth Circuit's Order and provide adequate relief.

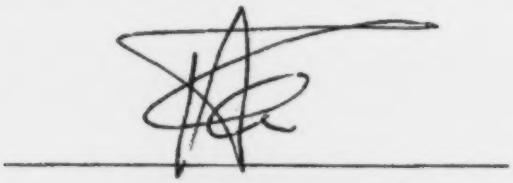
4.) The district court denial of Fodor's right to file a lawsuit violated Fodor's right to Due Process and International Law by denying Fodor's Human Rights to "access to mechanisms of justice and to prompt redress as provided for by national legislation for the harms Fodor have suffered".

See: Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power adopted by the U.N. General Assembly resolution 40/34 of 29 November 1985.

CONCLUSION

The Petition for Writ of Mandamus must be granted.

Respectfully submitted by:



Gyorgy Fodor

Dated: AUG 12, 2007

APPENDIX

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS

FOR THE NINTH CIRCUIT

FILED MAY 17, 2007

CATHY A CATTERSON, CLERK

N0. 07-71063

D.C. No. CV-05-7349-CBM

Central District of California

Los Angeles

ORDER

In re: GYORGY FODOR

GYORGY FODOR

Petitioner

v.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

FOR THE CENTRAL DISTRICT OF

CALIFORNIA,

Respondent,

TIME WARNER, INC.,

real Party in Interest

Before: KOZINSKI, GOULD and CALLAHAN

Circuit Judges.

This mandamus petition raises issues the court addressed in petiitioner's direct appeal

no. 06-55526. The petition is denied because direct appeal is an adequate remedy.

See Bauman v. United States Dist. Court 557 F.2d 650 (9th. Cir. 1977).

No motions for reconsideration, modification, or clarification of this order shall be filed or entertained in this closed docket.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

Complaint received but not filed by the Clerk

GYORGY FODOR

Plaintiff

v.

TIME WARNER INC.

et al.

Defendants

NOTICE AND ORDER RE FILING BY VEXATIOUS LITIGANT

Gyorgy Fodor plaintiff attempted to file a complaint.

Attached for your review is a copy of:

Complaint.

Other: Order declaring Mr. Fodor vexatious.

According to court records, plaintiff has been identified as a vexatious litigant who is not permitted to file any new complaints without the following:

Court order is needed to file a new action.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that Plaintiff may

not file the document presented in the above referenced matter.

Date: 2/23/07

STEPHEN K. WILSON

United States District Judge